

40911 to 40913—Con. (Quoted notes by Mr. Wilson Popenoe.)

ripe and very thick. Judging from the immature fruit, the seed cavity is not large and the seed fits in it snugly. According to the gardener who was in charge of the place, the fruit is of excellent quality, with a rich flavor and no fiber. The tree, which stands among a lot of others beside a small stream which trickles through the garden, is bearing a good crop of fruit. The only late avocado at present grown commercially in southern Florida is the *Trapp*. It seems well worth while to try other varieties which ripen late in the season, and *Luisa* has been obtained with this in view. The season is earlier here than in Florida, generally speaking, and an avocado which ripens here in October may hang on the tree in Florida until even later than this, because of the cool autumn weather. To be given special attention, as it may be of considerable importance."

Cuttings.

40913. MORINGA OLEIFERA Lamarck. Moringaceæ.

"*Palo blanco*. A small ornamental tree which is planted in the gardens of this region. As commonly seen here, it is a tree of about 15 or 20 feet in height, erect, and of very attractive appearance. The leaves are pinnately compound, often nearly a foot in length, of pleasing light-green color, with opposite, shortly petiolulate obovate-elliptic leaflets rarely over half an inch long. The flowers are borne in axillary panicles 6 to 8 inches long; they are white, about an inch long, and faintly fragrant. As they are produced in great abundance, they make the tree effective as an ornamental. The slender triangular seed pods are often a foot in length; when ripe they dehisce and scatter the ground with seeds. *Palo blanco* is considered to be an antidote for manchineel poisoning. As an ornamental it seems worthy of trial in southern Florida, and possibly also in southern California, in regions protected from severe frosts."

40914. HOLCUS SORGHUM L. Poaceæ.**Sorghum.**

(*Sorghum vulgare* Pers.)

From Pretoria, Union of South Africa. Presented by Mr. I. B. Pole Evans, chief, Division of Botany, through Mr. C. V. Piper, of the Bureau of Plant Industry. Received July 13, 1915.

"Collected in Natal, near Pietermaritzburg. In forwarding this grass seed to you, I think it only right that I should point out that this grass in South Africa is highly susceptible to the rust *Puccinia purpurea* Cooke, and also to a new smut which I am describing in a paper to be read at the meeting of the South African Association for the Advancement of Science, which meets in Pretoria next month, and have named it *Sorosporium simii* Pole Evans. In view of the importance of Sudan grass in America, I think it highly probable that this smut which occurs on *Sorghum halepensis* will also attack your Sudan grass." (Evans.)

40915. LITCHI CHINENSIS Sonnerat. Sapindaceæ.**Litchi.**

(*Nephelium litchi* Cambess.)

From Canton, China. Presented by Mr. G. Weidman Groff, Canton Christian College, through Mr. F. E. Shamel. Received July 19, 1915.

"*Haak-ip* (*Hei yeh*) litchi. The litchi seems to do best in about this latitude. It succeeds somewhat north and south of this, but I should say can not stand much frost. We have a light frost here almost every year, but not heavy enough to do much damage. The litchi seems to do best on dikes of low land